

FIFTEEN MILLION KILLED OR DISABLED IN EUROPEAN WAR

Earl Loreburn in Pointing Out "Misadventures" of Great Conflict from British Standpoint Says Real News Has Been Withheld

SAYS NEWS HAS BEEN "DOCTORED"

Criticizes Methods of Handling Various Expeditions and Says No Plan Should Be Attempted Until Approved by Authorities

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, Nov. 8.—The debate on the conduct of the war and the censorship was resumed in the House of Lords late today. Earl Loreburn, former high chancellor brought up the subject, declaring that he took this action owing to his belief that the Marquis of Lansdowne, the minister without portfolio, had not made adequate reply to the arguments of Viscount Milner.

Earl Loreburn spoke of what he termed "the misadventures" of the Antwerp expedition, the loss of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock's squadron, the Dardanelles operations and the Balkan expedition. The speaker said he had been told two months ago that fifteen million men had been killed or disabled for life and that multitudes had been added to this number since and that if the conflict continued indefinitely "revolution or anarchy" might follow in Europe.

Earl Loreburn, who was one of the radical statesmen who criticized the South African war, today openly enough found himself supported by Viscount Milner, former high commissioner for South Africa, who was one of those largely responsible for the South African war.

Viscount Milner, however, largely confined himself to a criticism of the censorship. He declared that the news had been "doctored" in an optimistic sense, and also denounced the government for not going sooner to the assistance of Serbia.

Baron Courtney of Penwith, well known as a peace advocate, followed Viscount Milner. He said the government should show itself ready to accept any suggestions which would end the war, concluding, however, that the Germans must agree to evacuate Belgium and France and that no indemnity be demanded of Great Britain.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Privy Seal, who replied for the government, defended both the coalition cabinet and its liberal predecessors. He reminded the critics of the government that experts did not always agree. He announced that the government was considering whether arrangements could not be made for creating closer contact between the press and the fighting forces.

Earl Loreburn, in addition to his other utterances, asked whether the landing at Saloniki had been made with the approval of the naval and military authorities of the entente allies, whether they were satisfied with the supplies of men and money and if the communications had been properly safeguarded. He asked these questions, he said, because there was an uneasy feeling that there had not been sufficient expert supervision. The government, he declared, should resolve not to hold out expectations to a nation which was confronted with extreme peril, unless they were sure they would be able to make good with a timely and sufficient force.

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Sister Ships of the F-4 Battling With Heavy Seas

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] VALEJO, Cal., Nov. 8.—The United States submarines of the P group, nine days out from Honolulu en route to the Mare Island navy yard are making slow progress and the naval tug, Iroquois, which is towing the three sister ships to the ill-fated P-4, is battling heavy seas while the coal in her bunkers has grown so low that it is feared she will run entirely out of fuel before port can be made.

Apprehension caused at the navy yard by the receipt of a radio com-

AMERICAN NOTE TAKES ATTENTION OF BRITAIN FROM THE NEAR EAST

Press and Public Largely Occupied with Communication Which Is Subject of More Discussion than Any Other Question

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The press and public were largely occupied today with the American note which has been the subject of more discussion than any diplomatic question for many months. The foreign office has already given it very careful consideration, but it has not yet been before the cabinet and probably it will be a fortnight or more before a reply can be prepared.

For the moment the note has overshadowed the near eastern situation and Earl Kitchener's proposed visit to that theater of operations.

Beyond the fact that Lord Kitchener had departed for his destination, there is little news from the allied side respecting the Balkan affairs.

The Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Morava river in Serbia and General von Gallwitz has occupied Krusevac, one of Serbia's largest towns about thirty miles due northwest of Nish. The fall of Krusevac means that the branch railway line to Ushitz, near the Bosnian frontier, has been broken by the invaders close to the point where it leaves the main Belgrade-Nish-Salankid line. A large number of prisoners, ten guns and a lot of war material fell into German hands.

The Bulgarians also are advancing from the east but in the west the Montenegrins claim to have inflicted another defeat on the Austrians. The Austrians are said to be concentrating a force of 120,000 men in Herzegovina for an invasion of Montenegro.

The Russians continue their attacks in Courland, Volynia and Galicia and while they report some such successes, they apparently are not making any attempt to advance. According to Petrograd correspondents, there is no intention of such an attempt, the present object of the attacks being to harass the Austro-Germans and prevent them from preparing positions for the winter.

The Italians captured the Col di Lana, and after a charge through the snow hoisted the Italian flag on the summit. The Austrian war office admits that the Col di Lana was taken by the Italians, but declares that counter attacks by the Austrians resulted in its recapture.

There has been no action of importance on the western front.

Submarines are becoming more active. The British have sunk in the Baltic the German cruiser Undine, which was escorting a German ferry steamer and now all the German ships in that sea are under heavy attack.

(Continued on Page Three)

PORTION OF STATE MILITIA WITHDRAWN FROM CLIFTON

Believing that the condition at Clifton resultant from the strike of the copper miners had reached a point where it would be possible for Sheriff Cash and the local authorities to handle the situation, Governor George W. P. Hunt yesterday ordered a withdrawal of all the state militia from that section with the exception of portions of two companies, which will remain there until further orders. This will mean that there will be only about 100 men left in the camp, the services of

about 250 militiamen having been dispensed with under the order of the chief executive.

In making this order it is understood that the governor has taken into consideration the fact that perhaps 75 per cent of the militiamen are men who are serving the state in this capacity at the expense of their business interests, and inasmuch as there is some doubt as to whether the troops will be able to collect from the state (for many months at least) the small wages which are paid them, it was deemed best to release as many from military service as possible. In view of the fact that the funds of the state which were to be used in paying the men have been tied up by litigation, it may be necessary to wait until another legislature convenes and makes an appropriation before the state can discharge this indebtedness.

It is also held that as there has been little or no disorder at Clifton since the strike started, it was a useless expense on the part of the state in keeping the district under the heavy military guard, and taking all of these circumstances into consideration, it was decided to call in all but a small portion of the guardsmen.

Major Donkersley will remain at Clifton in command of what troops are left on the scene. The boys are to be given their discharges today or tomorrow.

WAR SUMMARY

Still driving the Serbians before them, the Austro-Germans have captured Krusevac, on the railway northwest of Nish and reached Vanjica, 27 miles southeast of Kraljevo.

Nothing has come through, of late, concerning the fighting in the south of Serbia, where the British and French forces are said to have effected a junction with the Serbs and for several days have been giving battle to the Bulgarians.

For the moment, the western zone of France and Belgium affords no incidents of note. Artillery duels predominate, with here and there some hand to hand encounters in the trenches.

In the eastern zone the Russians have returned to the offensive against the Germans at several points in northwestern Russia and on the central section of the long battle line.

Berlin asserts that south of Riga, along the Dvina river, the Russians were repulsed with heavy casualties, and that to the north of Caurovsk, a Russian attack was unsuccessful.

A repulse of the Italians on the Dobbo plateau and the capture by King Victor Emmanuel's men of the summit of the Col di Lana, from which they later were driven out, are recorded by Vienna.

There has again been considerable submarine activity. A British submarine has sunk the German cruiser Undine off the coast of Sweden, while two German submarines have sunk the British armed merchantman Tara in the eastern Mediterranean.

In addition to the British steamers Burek, Glenmore and Wolwich, and the steamer Birgit, which was either of Swedish or Norwegian nationality, have been sunk by German underwater boats. The crews of all the steamers were saved. There was loss of life on both the Undine and Tara.

MINERS MUST NOT ENLIST.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, Nov. 8.—Official notice has been posted in all coal mines, stating that such a large number of miners have already joined the army that "the supply of coal, which is of national interest, is seriously affected." Hereafter coal miners offering themselves as recruits will be accepted only on condition that they continue to work in the mines until called upon.

HAS NO JURISDICTION.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The supreme court today upheld the railroad conscription act in its decision that motor trucks, motor stores and motor bus lines engaged in the business of transportation were not within its jurisdiction. Appeal to the decision had been brought by the Western Association of short line railroads.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS IS INTERPRETED AS THE BEGINNING OF THE WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL MEXICO OF VILLA BARRAS.

General Reyes was previously heard from in the neighborhood of Agua Calientes.

Delgado and Dussart headed an expedition from here several months ago that was planned to cross from Guatemala into Carranza territory in the state of Chiapas. The defeat of this expedition was recently reported from Mexico City by Carranza.

THE NEWCOMERS PARADED THE TOWN TONIGHT.

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PRESIDENT AND LANSING READ THE COMMENT

Are Awaiting Effect of the Document Upon British Treatment of Neutral Overseas Trade; It May Mean Turning Point

GIVE SUPPORT TO DETENTION CLAIMS

Speculation in Official Quarters in Washington as to what Great Britain's Course Will Be Is Considerably Varied

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today read American and British press comments on the latest note sent by the United States to Great Britain and awaited the effect of the document upon British treatment of neutral overseas trade.

So far as American shippers are concerned, however, the dispatch of the note marks a turning point of vast importance, for henceforth the United States is to consider the British blockade as ineffective and inoperative and all cargoes of non-combatant goods destined for Germany or through neutral countries to the enemies of Great Britain will be viewed by this government as immune from detention. Claims presented by Americans for detentions or seizures of such goods will be supported by diplomatic machinery of the United States to the fullest extent.

Speculation in official quarters today as to what Great Britain's course would be was varied. Some officials pointed out that if Britain abandoned all pretense of blockade and applied the laws of contraband, the forthcoming American note on the propriety of including various articles in the contraband list would be especially pertinent to the controversy. On the other hand, if the blockade is made legal so far as German coasts are concerned, the American government will continue to insist that legitimate trade with the neutral countries must not be interfered with.

United States officials express particular concern about in connection with the alleged illegal practices of Great Britain is the large trade they claim Great Britain herself is carrying on with neutral ports from which American exporters are barred. It is this feature of the situation which officials regard as most serious and indefensible. They say if Great Britain held her own shippers to a normal trade with neutral countries, the application of rigid measures to American traders might be less offensive, though the aspects of law would not be changed.

In allied diplomatic quarters the note was not commented on officially, but uniformity of view was noticeable. The British opinion as reflected in official quarters was that the United States was floundering on technical grounds and failed to take into consideration the altered circumstances of the present war and the enlarged facilities for rapid communication by rail between Dutch and Danish ports, for example, and German cities, French and Russian officials pointed out that their governments were in sympathy with the attitude of their ally, Great Britain, and that while the British foreign office was conducting the negotiations, this did not mean that their governments were any the less interested.

Among all of the allied diplomats, the view prevailed that the controversy would not become acute, it being pointed out that even if a deadlock was reached in the negotiations, the Bryan peace treaties still were available for a year's investigation of the points in dispute. These points have been ratified between the United States and all of the allies.

In German quarters, the arguments in the American note were commended as sound and justified by international law.

(Continued on Page Three)

Bashful Groom Runs and Bride Cries 'Stop Thief'

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A cry of "stop thief" prevented the escape of a bashful bridegroom today. After two years' courtship, Steven McBeth and Mrs. Marie Alphonse went to the city hall this afternoon to get a marriage license. Then McBeth weakened. As he started toward the street at top speed, Mrs. Alphonse screamed: "Stop that man; he's got my pocket-book."

McBeth was captured by a patrolman and taken to central station, where the woman broke down.

"He's not a thief," she confessed, "but I knew if he got away now he'd never get this clear again."

Later the couple got the license and started for the church.

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VILLA SOLDIERS GO TO CARRANZA WHO GRANTS THEM FULL AMNESTY

Information Is Brought By Deserter That General Villa, Greatly Depressed, Is on Way to Nogales, Sonora

CALLES BUYING HEAVY HORSES

While Obregon and Calles Refuse to Disclose Their Plans, Seem to Be Preparing for Further Action in the Field

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Nov. 8.—Forty soldiers of the Villa garrison at Nogales, Sonora, today left ostensibly to join the ranks of General P. Elias Calles at Agua Prieta. Nogales tonight is reported quiet.

General Villa is reported enroute from Cananea to Nogales, Sonora, for the purpose of interviewing Carlos Randall, acting governor of the state of Sonora. He is said to be accompanied only by a small bodyguard, consisting of no more than 150 men. The remainder of his force is in camp around Villa Verde, where supplies are being received from Naco, Sonora. Naco is now occupied by approximately 1,500 Villa troops.

Twenty-five Villa deserters reached Agua Prieta today. R. Gardino, Mexican consul here, stated tonight that one of the deserters had informed him that General Villa was greatly depressed.

General Obregon today granted amnesty to twenty-five Villa officers who, he said, would be allowed to return to their homes in Chihuahua.

General Obregon has agreed to furnish necessary money for the expenses of this trip.

Two cases of smallpox were discovered in Agua Prieta early today. The patients who have been isolated are two of the Carranza soldiers who came via Laredo to Agua Prieta last week.

While General Obregon and General Calles refuse to disclose plans of a campaign against General Villa, it was learned today that the quarter-master of General Calles' army is buying up heavy horses in the city and vicinity for the use of artillery, and wagon trains when they take the field. Three troops of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry that were brought here last week left today for their station at Columbus, N. M.

Villa Troops Moving

EL PASO, Nov. 8.—The arrival at Juarez late today of about five thousand heavily armed troops from the south, commanded by General Canuto Reyes, General Pabl Sanchez, Maximo Garcia, F. Delgado, and Francisco Dussart, ended the anticipation here of a revolt of the Villa garrison in the little border town across the line.

The reinforcements are all veterans of various expeditionary forces. These expeditions are apparently withdrawn from operations in the south and central part of Mexico.

The newcomers paraded the town tonight.

The arrival of the troops is interpreted as the beginning of the withdrawal from southern and central Mexico of Villa Barras.

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CARRANZA TROOPS OCCUPY HERMOSILLO

GUAYMAS, Mex., Nov. 8.—By radio to San Diego, Cal. According to advices received here today, General Dieguez, the Carranza commander, occupied Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, yesterday. Not a shot was fired.

ZAPATA ARMY IS ALSO RAPIDLY DISINTEGRATING

Three Thousand Members of His Following Surrender to Carranza Commander and Are Given Amnesty, Says Report

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Zapata's army in southern Mexico is disintegrating rapidly according to cable advices received tonight by the Carranza agency here. General Pablo Gonzalez, marching through Morelos at the head of a large force is expected to meet with little resistance.

Three thousand members of Zapata's following surrendered yesterday and were given amnesty," said the message "and for many days groups of soldiers lately in arms have been bringing in their rifles."

Other dispatches to the agency told of renewed activity in the petroleum industry.

State department advices said relations between General Obregon, the Carranza commander, and General Carothers, special agent of the department at Douglas, Arizona, were friendly. It was reported recently from the border that Obregon had protested to General Funston against the presence in Mexico of Carothers, who for a long time was the American representative with General Villa but no word of such a protest has reached either the state or the war departments.

NO COMMENT ON NOTE.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BERLIN, via London, Nov. 9.—A short summary of the American note to Great Britain, published here contains the leading features of the note as transmitted by Reuters Telegram company. A number of the afternoon newspapers displayed the note as the feature of the day's news, under such headlines as "America for the rights of neutrals." There was no comment on the subject, however.

AWARD IS SET ASIDE.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The supreme court set aside today an award of the industrial accident commission in the case of Percy McCay of Bakersfield, who recently was paid \$13 a week for six weeks after he had broken his arm while cranking an automobile owned by a Bakersfield grocer. At the expiration of that time the bone slipped and had to be broken and reset. McCay again was awarded compensation by the commission but the supreme court ruled that he was not entitled to further remuneration.

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RUSS REPORT ADVANCE SOUTH OF LAKE BABITE

By Artillery Fire Succeeded in Occupying Region of Frankendorf and Pavassern; Advancing in the Mitau Region

NEW ENGAGEMENTS NEAR LAKE SVENTON

West of Lake Demmen There Is Violent Artillery Fire; North of Okonko River Break Made in Enemy's Front

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PETROGRAD, via London, Nov. 8.—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the left bank of the river AA. in Courland, our forces succeeded, assisted by artillery fire, in occupying the region of Frankendorf and Pavassern and made a slight advance to the south of Lake Babite."

"In the region of Mitau, our troops, advancing toward the south, occupied the Zalay-Elai line, while to the west of Iskol they carried the village of Dube."

"Near the western shore of Lake Sventon new engagements are going on. In some sectors our troops broke into the first line of the enemy's trenches. In the sector of Mikulichki, west of Lake Demmen, there was a violent artillery fire. By a furious attack of our detachment we succeeded in occupying several lines of the enemy's position near the village of Gutalshovittze, capturing 400 men and some machine guns, the number of which has not yet been ascertained."

"North of Okonko river, in the region of Kolk, we broke through the enemy's front and occupied a line of fortified positions, capturing four hundred men and five machine guns. Suburban fighting still continues."

"In the region of Komarov and Kurikovitsh, south of the Okonka river, heavy fighting is going on. An attempt by the enemy to take the offensive southeast of Uslenshio, northwest of Zale Szczyk, was repulsed by our fire."

From French Front.

ROME, Nov. 8. (Via Paris).—The following official statement was issued today:

"In the Daone valley, one of our reconnoitering parties attacked and put to flight enemy detachments concentrated in the vicinity of Murandini Bridge between Valdaine and the river."

"In the upper Cordevole our offensive against the formidable rampart of Col di Lana was crowned with success. Exceptional difficulties of terrain, to which must be added numerous powerful defensive works, the determined resistance of the enemy and the severity of the early winter have not succeeded in arresting the forward march of our brave troops. After an effective artillery preparation our infantry took enemy positions by assault yesterday afternoon, hoisting our colors on the steep summit which rises among the snows to a height of 8000 feet. We have made up to present 100 prisoners, four of whom are officers belonging to the emperor's own light infantry (Kaiserjaeger). We also took a machine gun with a great quantity of munitions and other war material."

Along the Isorno front the activity of our artillery continues. Thanks to its support, our